L 45893-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6026149 SOURCE CODE: UR/0076/66/040/007/1556/1563

AUTHOR: Tel'noy, V. I.; Rabinovich, I. B.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of Chemistry, Gor'kiy State University (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii pri Gor'kovskom gosudarstvennom universitete)

TITLE: Thermochemistry of organic compounds of silicon, germanium, and tin

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 40, no. 7, 1966, 1556-1563

TOPIC TAGS: organogermanium compound, organosilicon compound, organotin compound, heat of combustion, heat of formation, bond energy

ABSTRACT: The heats of combustion were measured calorimetrically for a series of alkyl and some phenyl compounds of silicon, germanium, and tin, including compounds whose molecules contain two atoms of these elements bound to each other. The compounds were: $(C_2H_5)_4Si$, $(C_2H_5)_6Si_2$, $(C_6H_5)_4Si$, $(C_2H_5)_4Ge$, $(C_2H_5)_6Ge_2O$, $(CH_3)_4Sn$, $(C_2H_5)_4Sn$, $(C_2H_5)_6Sn_2$, $(C_6H_5)_4Sn$, $(C_6H_5)_6Sn_2$, $(C_2H_5)_3SnOCOC_6H_5$, $(CH_3)_3SnOCOC_6H_5$. The heat of the reaction between hexaethylditin and benzoyl peroxide, associated with the formation of triethyltin benzoate, was measured calorimetrically and calculated from the heats of formation of the reagents. The heats of formation and average energies of the El-C, El-El and El-O bonds were calculated for the indicated compounds. The data show that in the series Si, Ge, Sn, the average energies of El-C and El-El bonds in the alkyl compounds decrease with increasing atomic weight of the elements, and

Card 1/2 UDC: 541.11

L 45893-66

ACC NR: AP6026149 O

that $\bar{E}$(El-C) and $\bar{E}$(El-El) have close values for one and the same element. The heats of formation of $(CH_3)_4Si$ and $(CH_3)_4Ge$ were found by using the method of comparative calculation due to M. Kh. Karapet'yants (Zh. fiz. khimii, 30, 593, 1956). Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables and 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 03Feb65/ ORIG REF: 018/ OTH REF: 026

Card 2/2 IC

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210020-8"

ZHUK, Ye.I., inzh.; TEL'NYUK, N.I., inzh.

Lengthening the life of cast crankshafts. Trudy VNIITI no.16: 96-101 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

LOMAKO, Ye.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEL'NYUK, N.I., inzh.

Studying the possibility of substituting steel without or with reduced nickel content for cemented nickel-containing steels in diesel locomotive construction. Trudy VNIITI no.19:188-198 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

P'YANKOV, V.A.; GORELOVA, Ye.M.; TEL'NYUK, Ye.N.

Solubility of zinc oxide in solutions of citrates, tartrates, and oxalates of potassium and sodium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 9 no.4:1007-1008 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MESHKOV, D. A., inzh.; TEL'NYUK-ADAMCHUK, V. V., inzh.; KATS, M. E., inzh.

Analysis of the operation of a cupola furnace with water cooling of the melting zone. Mashinostroenie no.5:47-49 S-O '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Novo-Kramatorskiy mashinostroitel'nyy zavod.

(Cupola furnaces)

TEL[illegible]YY, S[illegible]

DECEASED

(1890-1962)

1964

Electric arc furnaces

TELEUSH, V. C.

Mbr., Cytological Lab., All-Union Breeding Sta. Humid Subtropical Crops, Sukhumi, c1940-. "Number of Stomata in Diploid and Polyploid Forms in Citrus, Poncirus and Fortunella," Dok. AN, 27, No. 4, 1940.

22730
S/108/61/016/005/004/005
B104/B205

6,9411 (0159)

AUTHOR: Telov, B. V.

TITLE: Calculation of the spectrum at the output of a non-linear four-terminal network

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 16, no. 5, 1961, 26 - 34

TEXT: The spectrum at the output of a non-linear four-terminal network in the presence of two harmonic oscillations and noise is studied by a method in which the volt-ampere characteristic is divided into several sections and the spectral components corresponding to them are algebraically summed up. The characteristic function is used to represent the current correlation function of any four-terminal network with two harmonic oscillations and noise acting at its input in the form of a series:

$$\Psi(\tau) = \sum_{\kappa=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\psi^{\kappa}(\tau)}{\kappa!} h_{\kappa mn} e_m e_n \cos m\omega_m \tau \cos n\omega_n \tau, \qquad (1)$$

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Calculation of the spectrum...

$\Psi(\tau)$ is the correlation function of the noise voltage; h_{kmn} are the combination coefficients; ω_m and ω_n are the frequencies of the harmonic oscillations. $\varepsilon = 1$ at $m = n = 0$; $\varepsilon = 2$ in all other cases. The spectrum at the output of one non-linear four-terminal network differs from that of the other only in the different values of the combination coefficients. In an appendix, the formula for these coefficients:

$$h_{\kappa mn} = \frac{j^{\kappa+m+n}}{2\pi} \int_{L_+} f_+(jy)\, e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}y^2}\, y^\kappa I_m(U_m y)\, I_n(U_n y)\, dy +$$

$$+ \frac{j^{\kappa+m+n}}{2\pi} \int_{L_-} f_-(jy)\, e^{-\frac{\sigma^2}{2}y^2}\, y^\kappa I_m(U_m y)\, I_n(U_n y)\, dy. \qquad (4)$$

is derived in a bulky calculation. The functions f_+ and f_- are given by the generalized Laplace integrals

Card 2/4

$$\left.\begin{aligned} f_+(p) &= \int_0^\infty F(U)\, e^{-pU}\, dU \quad \text{при } \mathrm{Re}(p) > 0 \\ f_-(p) &= \int_{-\infty}^0 F(U)\, e^{-pU}\, dU \quad \text{при } \mathrm{Re}(p) < 0 \end{aligned}\right\}, \qquad (2)$$

where U indicates the voltage at the input of the non-linear four-terminal network with the volt-ampere characteristic I = F(U). It is shown that the Fourier transform of all positive branches of the volt-ampere characteristic is equal to the sum of Fourier transforms of the various sections of the volt-ampere characteristic. Based on this result, (4) yields a sum of integrals, each of which is a combination coefficient of the current spectrum. Accordingly, the current spectrum of the branches is equal to the algebraic sum of the current components of all sections. The formulas derived for the combination coefficients in the appendix are used in the final section to calculate the variations in signal and noise power at the output of a limiter with a bandpass filter. There are 5 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: W. B. Davenport.

Card 3/4

22730

Calculation of the spectrum...

S/108/61/016/005/004/005
B104/B205

Journ. Appl. Physics, v. 24, no. 6, 1953.

SUBMITTED: June 17, 1959 (initially)
November 22, 1960 (after revision)

Card 4/4

USSR/Medicine - Physiology TEL'PENEVA, L. P. FD-3378

Card 1/1 Pub. 17 - 2/22

Author : Pronina, N. N., Rizhinashvili, R. S., Tel'peneva, L. P.

Title : Problem of the regulation of hydrophylism of tissues

Periodical : Byul. eksp. biol. i med. 8, 6-9, Aug 1955

Abstract : Little is known of hydrophylism of tissues except in relation to certain diseases. Author experimented on dogs with stomach fistula. Two hours before the investigation a part of the dogs' skin near the spine was shaved and 0.2 ml of physiological solution injected subcutaneously. Resorption of the blister was then observed. The article includes tables showing comparative speed of resorption in normal dogs, after simulated drinks (opened fistula) during novocain anesthesia on one side and none on the other, and after removal of the hypophysis. The latter eliminated reflex activity of the receptors of the gastro-intestinal tract. Authors concluded that hydrophylism of tissues is subject to neuro-humoral regulation and that the hypophysis is the link in the chain of reflex activities. 9 references, 8 USSR, 3 since 1940, tables.

Institution : Chair of Normal Physiology (Head: Docent N. N. Pronina) Severo-Osetinskiy Medical Institute, Dzaudzhikau

Submitted : 22 Aug 1954

KUZNETSOV, N.R.; RYABIN, V.A.; TEL'PISH, V.V.

Kinetics of chromium oxidation in chromite charges formed from ores with various FeO content. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.12: 2754-2757 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Pervoural'skiy khrompikovyy zavod i Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

ARTEM'YEV, Yu.N.; VOLGIN, I.V.; GAL'PERIN, A.S.; DYADYUSHKO, V.P.; KAPLUN, I.B.; LAVRISHCHEV, V.N.; NEFEDOV, B.B.; TEL'POV, A.S.; CHICHEV, Yu.I., red.

[Control of technical conditions of tractor parts in repairing; a handbook. Traktors DT-54, DT-54A, T-75, "Belarus'," T-40, T-28, DT-14, DT-14A, DT-14B, DT-20, self-propelled chassis DVSSh-16 and T-16] Kontrol' tekhnicheskogo sostoianiia traktornykh detalei pri remonte; spravochnik. Traktory DT-54, DT-54A, T-75, "Belarus'," T-40, T-28, DT-14, DT-14A, DT-14B, DT-20, samokhodnye shassi DVSSh-16 i T-16. Moskva, Kolos, 1965. 471 p. (MIRA 18:4)

TEL'PUGOV, P. S.

19972 TEL'PUGOV, P. S. Podgotovka kadrov v sakharnoy promyshlennosti v. 1948 g. Sakhar. prom-st', 1949, No. 6, s. 9-11.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949.

TEL'PUKHOVSKIY, N.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5721

Vsesoyuznaya astrometricheskaya konferentsiya.

Trudy 14-y Astrometricheskoy konferentsii SSSR, Kiyev, 27-30 maya 1958 g. (Transactions of the 14th Astrometrical Conference of the USSR, Held in Kiyev 27-30 May 1958) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 440 p. Errata slip inserted. 1000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya (Pulkovo).

Resp. Ed.: M. S. Zverev, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR; Ed. of Publishing House: N. K. Zaychik; Tech. Ed.: R. A. Zamarayeva.

PURPOSE: The book is intended for astronomers and astrophysicists, particularly those interested in astrometrical research.

COVERAGE: This publication presents the Transactions of the 14th Astrometrical Conference of the USSR, held in Kiyev 27-30 May 1958. It includes 27 reports and 55 scientific papers presented at the plenary meeting of the Conference

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and at the special sectional meetings. An appendix contains the resolutions adopted by the Conference, the composition of the committees, the agenda, and the list of participants at the Conference. A brief summary in English is given at the end of each article. References follow individual articles. The Presidium of the Astrometrical Committee (Chairman M. S. Zverev), which supervised the preparation of this publication, expresses thanks to the members of the secretariat: V. M. Vasil'yev, I. G. Kol'chinskiy, A. B. Onegina, and Kh. I. Potter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card ~~2/16~~

23694

S/035/61/000/004/024/058
A001/A101

3,1200

AUTHOR: Tel'pukhovskiy, N.A.

TITLE: New equipment for reception of time signals and methods of its handling

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 4, 1961, 20, abstract 4A242 ("Tr. 14-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR", 1958", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 349-358, Discus. 358-359, Engl. summary)

TEXT: The author describes a new device for reception of time signals. It is possible to achieve a reception accuracy of 0.001 sec and higher, independent of the amplitude of signals received, by means of synchroscope, an electronic oscillograph which produces simultaneously an image on the linear sweep of the time signal and datum mark of the operating clock. Reception at comparatively high levels of interferences is possible due to the existence of a visual control of the signal. The synchroscope designed at the Irkutsk laboratory of ВНИИФТРИ (VNIIFTRI) represents a single-ray oscillograph with a slave sweep. The beginning of the sweep is given by a starting pulse preceding the datum mark by 0.002 sec. This is necessary for the accuracy and convenience of datum mark coincidence with a

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New equipment for reception of time signals ...

characteristic point of the signal. The datum mark of the clock and sweep starting pulse, shifted in time (for superposition with the signal), can be obtained by means of a phased motor, special circuits of frequency dividers and phase switchers. It is pointed out that in order to achieve a higher accuracy, it is necessary to adopt as a start of the signal the zero-amplitude point for "classical' signals of the short-wave stations and the top of the first period of modulation frequency for the signals of "American" (new) type. The experimental and theoretical lag magnitudes in the reception channel are given for signals of both types. Photographs of individual units of the device are presented, as well as some main diagrams and oscillograms of signals from stations РВМ (RVM) and РОР (ROR) at reception on the chronoscope.

M. Ishchenko

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TEL'PUKHOVSKIY, N.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: MOROZ, A.M.; YARMOLINSKIY, S.Kh.; MALOMYZHEV, L.M.; BURKOV, V.I.

Electronic circuit of an apparatus for the emission of exact time signals. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.58:108-119 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Sotrudniki Irkutskoy laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fiziko-tekhnicheskikh i radiotekhnicheskikh izmereniy (for Moroz, Yarmolinskiy, Malomyzhev, Burkov).

(Time signals)

ACCESSION NR: AR4028216 S/0274/64/000/002/A028/A028

SOURCE: RZh. Radiotekhn. i elektrosvyaz', Abs. 2A179

AUTHOR: Tel'pukhovskiy, N. A.

TITLE: Determination of the travel time of signals from short wave stations from the characteristic distortion at the reception point

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 15-y Astrometr. konferentsii SSSR, 1960, M.-L., AN SSSR, 1963, 365-373

TOPIC TAGS: short wave propagation, travel time, characteristic distortion, oscillographic reception, multiple reflection, ionosphere, ionosphere effective height

TRANSLATION: It is proposed to determine the travel time of oscillographically received short-wave signals from the characteristic distortion at the reception point. A table is compiled of the cal-

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ACCESSION NR: AR4028216

culated values of the travel time for a path of given length as a function of the number of jumps and the effective height of the ionosphere. The table lists also the differences in the travel time for neighboring numbers of jumps. The difference in travel time of signals which have experienced 1, 2, 3, etc., reflections from the ionosphere are determined by means of photographs of received signals with time markers. The table yields the effective height of the ionosphere and the travel time for 1, 2, and more jumps. In order not to mistake the order of the reflection corresponding to the characteristic point, it is necessary to measure not less than 3 time differences. It is desirable to work with short pulses and a low repetition frequency. Examples are presented for a 22 km path between Moscow and Irkutsk and between Irkutsk and Novosibirsk. The empirical formulas of A. Stoyko (Bull. Horaire du BIH, 1956, no. 10) give travel times that are slightly exaggerated compared with the time determined by the proposed method. 6 illustrations, 5 tables. Bibliography, 3 titles. A. K.

Card 2/3?

ACC NR: AT6020238 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2507/65/000/077/0082/0096

AUTHOR: Tel'pukhovskiy, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Errors in receiving precise-time signals due to the propagation time of radio waves

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov, Trudy institutov Komiteta, no. 77(137), 1965. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniya vremeni i chastoty (Research in the field of time and frequency measurement), 82-96

TOPIC TAGS: hf propagation, lf propagation, propagation velocity, time signal, radio wave propagation, signal frequency, error

ABSTRACT: The apparent propagation velocity of short and ultralong radio waves was determined, and the random and systematic errors that change the propagation time were analyzed at VNIIFTRI. The work was done because of the necessity for measuring propagation time with accuracy to tens of microseconds. Direct measurements of propagation time were made on the Moscow-Irkutsk route at frequencies of 15 and 13.9 Mhz and on the Irkutsk-Zikavey route at frequencies of 10.9 and 9.368 Mhz. The transmission time of short-wave signals is determined from the characteristic distortions at the receiving point. The systematic differences between the propagation times at frequencies of 5, 10, 15, and 20 Mhz do not exceed 0.1 msec. The

Card 1/3 UDC: 621.391.61:529.761

standard variation of the propagation time of one frequency relative to another is close to ±0.3 msec. The random errors of short-wave reception are the main cause of variations in propagation time (see Fig. 1). The systematic reception errors for

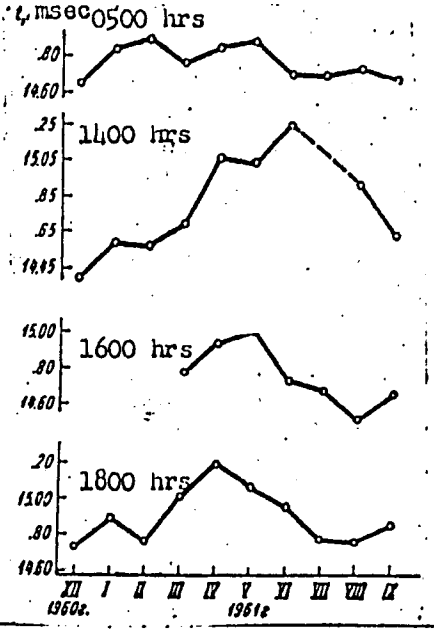

Fig. 1. Propagation time of RVM signals on the Moscow-Irkutsk route for transmission periods of 0500, 1400, 1600, and 1800 hrs

ACC NR: AT6020238

short waves due to ignoring the average propagation time reach ~0.7 msec for distance on the order of 1000--5000 km. Seasonal variations can reach ±0.4 msec. Beyer's empirical formula is found to be in agreement with the experiment for distances over 10 000 km. The value of the apparent propagation velocity used in calculations ($252 \cdot 10^3$ km/sec) of the propagation time of ultralong waves leads to systematic errors of several milliseconds. As determined by the oscillographic method, the ultralong-wave propagation velocity is close to $292 \cdot 10^3$ km/sec, which is in good agreement with the calculated value of (295 to 297)10^3 km/sec. Orig. art. has: 14 formulas, 9 graphs, 2 diagrams, and 13 tables.

SUB CODE: 20 , 17/ SUBM DATE: -Apr62/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 3/3

TEL'PUKHOVSKIY, V.B.; DMITRENKO, T.A.; ZELENIN, I.Ye.; KOSTYAKOVA, G.K.; RAKHMANIN, B.P.; BORISOV, Yu.S., otv. red.; KRUCHINA, N.Ye., red.; FEDOROV, A.G., red.; LIUBUSHKINA, Ye., red.; YEGOROVA, I., tekhn. red.

[In the land of wide-open spaces and heroic deeds; youth in the virgin lands] V kraiu prostorov i podvigov; molodezh na tseline. Sbornik dokumentov. Moskva, Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1962. 278 p. (MIRA 15:5)

(Agricultural laborers)

TEL'TAYEVA, G.K.

Phasic secretion of gastric glands in Botkin's disease with a light course. Sov.zdrav.Kir. no.2:3-7 Mr-Ap '63.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - doktor med.nauk prof. I.M. Funt).
(HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS) (STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

KALYUZHNYY, I.T., TEL'TAYEVA, G.K.

Etiology of liver cirrhosis. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.3:18-22 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy terapii (zav. - prof. V.N.Zuyev [deceased])Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(LIVER — CIRRHOSIS)

TEL'TAYEVA, G.K.; IBRAGIMOV, M.Kh.

Development of subprofessional medical education in Kirghizistan.
Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.4/5:46-49 Jl-O'63 (MIRA17:1)

TEL'TAYEVA, G.K.

Secretion of gastric glands during the acute period of infectious hepatitis in patients with a course of medium severity. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. biol. nauk 5 no.3:111-114 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

TELTCHAROV L.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/3 Gen. Path. Mar 59

819. MORPHOLOGICAL LESIONS OF THE LIVER AND THEIR PATHOGENIC MECHANISM IN THE COURSE OF PRIMARY VIRAL INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS - Les lésions morphologiques du foie et leur mécanisme pathogénique au cours de l'hépatite infectieuse virale primitive - Teltcharov L. Inst. Super. de Méd. 'Ivan P. Pavlov', Plovdiv, Bulgarie - REV. INT. HEPAT. 1958, 8/3 (195-205) Graphs 1 Illus. 9

PA 28 83

TEL'TEVSKIY, I. A.

USSR/Physics
Spectrographs
Infrared

Jul/Aug 1947

"Monochromator for Infrared Rays," M. A. Yur'yev, I. A. Tel'tevskiy, 2 pp

"Iz Ak Nauk, Ser Fiz" Vol XI, No 4

The first monochromator was constructed in 1940 at the Laboratory of Infrared Rays and the Constructing Bureau of GOI, and in 1941 was put to experimental use. Diagrams show the setup of mirrors and prisms in the equipment with a brief description of the operation of the apparatus. Comments by Savost'-yanova, and Veyngerov, both of GOI. Submitted at the State Optical Institute.

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FDB

24(8) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2117

Soveshchaniye po eksperimental'noy tekhnike i metodam vysokotemperaturnykh issledovaniy, 1956

Eksperimental'naya tekhnika i metody issledovaniy pri vysokikh temperaturakh; trudy soveshchaniya (Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures; Transactions of the Conference on Experimental Techniques and Methods of Investigation at High Temperatures) Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959. 789 p. (Series: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii. Komissiya po fiziko-khimicheskim osnovam proizvodstva stali) 2,200 copies printed.

Resp. Ed.: A.M. Samarin, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: A.L. Bakhvitser.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists and metallurgical engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of scientific papers is divided into six parts: 1) thermodynamic activity and kinetics of high-temperature processes; 2) constitution diagram studies; 3) physical properties of liquid metals and slags; 4) new analytical methods and production of pure metals; 5) pyrometry, and 6) general questions. For more specific coverage, see Table of Contents.

Samarin, A.M., and D.Ya. Svet. Photoelectric Pyrometry of Liquid Metal 636

Investigations were made of the spectral radiating power of the surface of metal baths of various chemical compositions using various methods. Results were in agreement. The regularities established determined the connection between color temperature and actual temperature of clean and oxidized metal-bath surfaces. On the basis of a large number of investigations it was established that the value of the coefficient of transition from color temperature to actual temperature has practically no relationship to the presence of alloying elements and is varying in the presence of carbon between the limits of 0.01 and 3.5 percent. A comparison of various methods of radiation pyrometry showed that the optical spectral-ratio method is the most effective for continuous temperature control and thermography of liquid metal.

Svet, D.Ya. A Simplified System of Spectral Ratio Optical Pyrometry 645

Andryev, I.A., and M.Z. Rosenberg. Application of the Optical Pyrometer for Measuring the Temperature of Liquid Steel 655

Nikhalayskiy, V.D., B.S. Neporent, V.K. Prokof'yev, and I.A. Tel'tevskiy. Equipment for Determining High Temperatures by Means of the Optical Method 665

TEL'TEVSKIY, I. A.

PRIKHOT'KO, A F

24(7) p 3 PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1365

L'vov. Universytet

Materialy X Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po spektroskopii. t. 1: Molekulyarnaya spektroskopiya (Papers of the 10th All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy. Vol. 1: Molecular Spectroscopy) [L'vov] Izd-vo L'vovskogo univ-ta, 1957. 499 p. 4,000 copies printed. (Series: Its: Fizychnyy zbirnyk, vyp. 3/8/)

Additional Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po spektroskopii. Ed.: Gazer, S.L.; Tech. Ed.: Saranyuk, T.V.; Editorial Board: Lavrisberg, G.S., Academician (Resp. Ed., Deceased), Neporent, B.S., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabelinskiy, I.L., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Fabrikant, V.A., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Korniteskiy, V.G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Rayskiy, S.M., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Klimovskiy, L.K., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Miliyanchuk, V.S., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, and Olauberman, A. Ye., Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences.

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SOV/51-4-6-11/24

AUTHORS: Gerasimov, F.M., Tel'tevskiy, I.A., Naumov, S.S., Spizharskiy, S.N. and Nesmelov, S.V.

TITLE: Diffraction Gratings from the State Optical Institute (Difraktsionnyye reshetki Gosudarstvennogo Opticheskogo Instituta)

PERIODICAL: Optika i Spektroskopiya, 1958, Vol IV, Nr 6, pp 779-790 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper describes briefly the technique of preparation of optical diffraction gratings at the State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov and discusses in detail the optical characteristics of these gratings in the ultraviolet, visible and near infrared spectral regions. The technique of preparation of gratings was fully described in References 1, 2. Echelette gratings for the wavelengths 2.5-600 μ were described in a paper presented at the Xth All-Union Conference on Spectroscopy (Ref 3). The gratings are prepared by means of a screw-motion ruling machine (Fig 1) which can produce gratings of 150 x 150 mm area with 1200, 600, 300 and 200 lines/mm. This machine does not differ from the majority of machines decribed in literature. Figs 2 and 3 show certain details of the carriage of the ruling machine at the Institute. A typical profile of a diffraction grating is shown in Fig 4. The lower part of the figure shows

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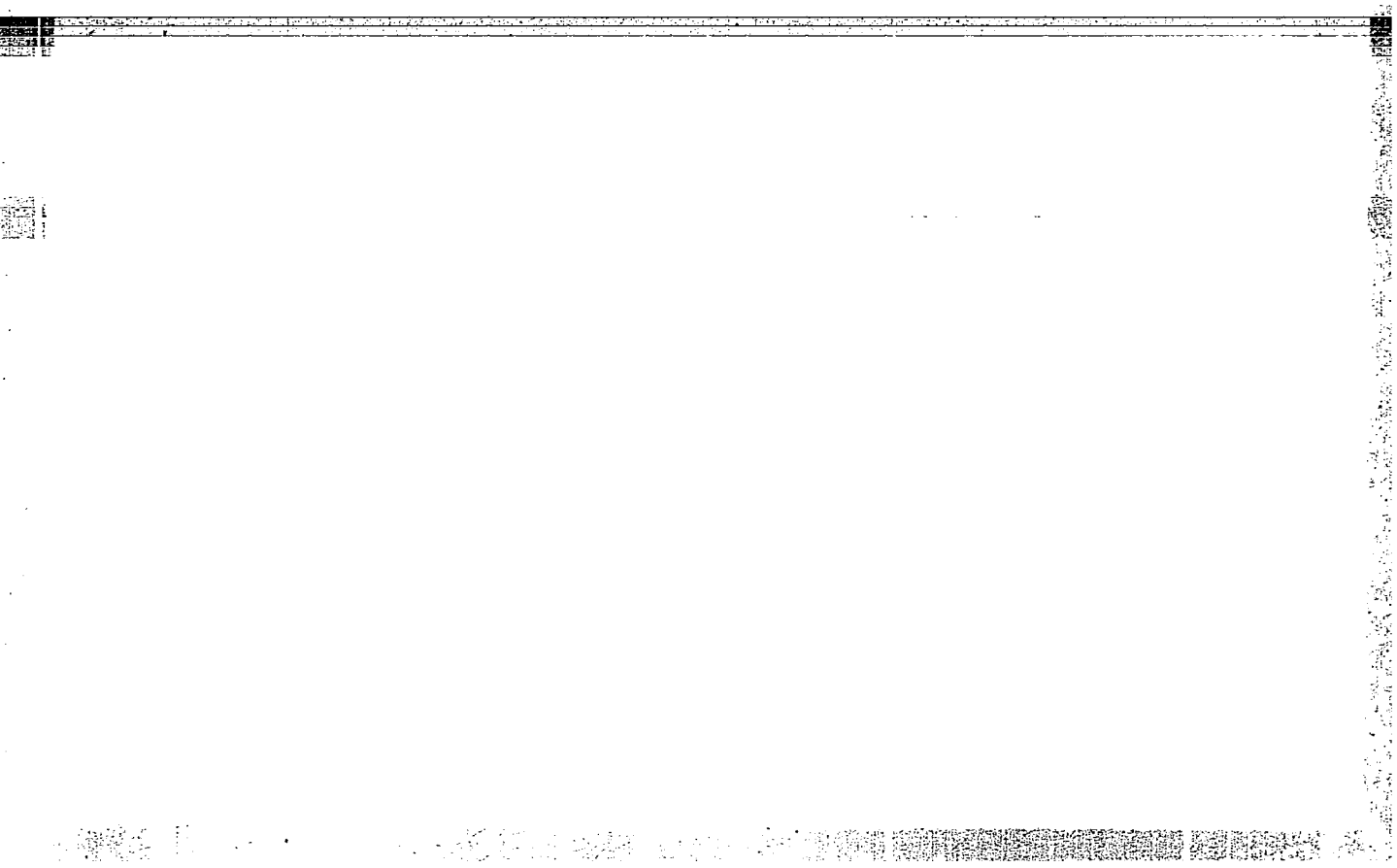
Diffraction Gratings from the State Optical Institute

an electron microscope image of a grating with 1200 lines/mm. The optical characteristics of the gratings produced are discussed as well as the sources of certain errors. The resolving power of better gratings reaches 600 000. The relative intensity of Rowland's "ghosts" in the first order of gratings with 600 lines/mm is about 0.1%, and in better gratings it may be only 0.01%. The gratings of the State Optical Institute produce a high concentration of light in a given direction. Thus gratings with a step-like profile, with a slope of the working edge of 5-10°, concentrate in the maximum up to 85% of the total reflected light, which is near the theoretical limit. A characteristic change in the polarization properties of gratings was observed in the region of the maximum light concentration. On the short-wavelength side of the maximum the component with electric vector vibrations parallel to the grating lines is the more intense, and on the long-wavelength side of the maximum the component with electric vector vibrations perpendicular to the grating lines is stronger (Fig 10). There are 10 figures and 17 references, 8 of which are Soviet, 4 English, 3 American, 1 German and 1 translation of a Western work into Russian.

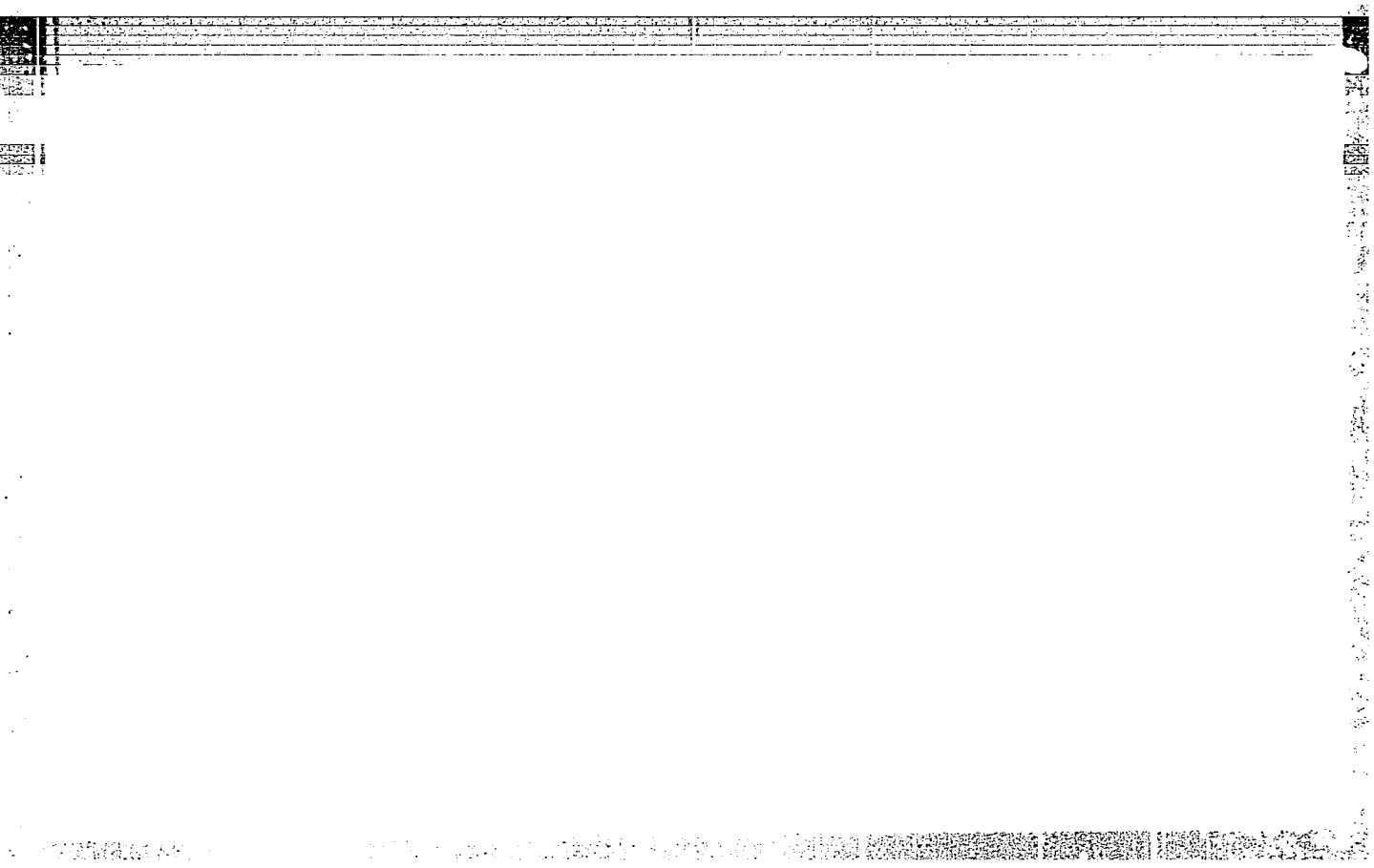
Card 2/2

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy Opticheskiy Institut im. S.I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni S.I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: January 17, 1958



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210020-8"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210020-8"

L 5421-66 EWT(1) IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5019762 UR/0051/65/019/002/0270/0278
535.421:535.417

AUTHOR: Gerasimov, F. M.; Sergeyev, V. P.; Tel'tevskiy, I. A.; Sergeyev, V. V.; Marichev, B. V.

TITLE: The use of moire interference fringes to control the ruling of diffraction gratings

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 270-278

TOPIC TAGS: diffraction grating, light interference, light diffraction

ABSTRACT: A method is described for the control of a ruling engine, based on moire fringges which are formed by a system consisting of a transparent and a reflecting diffraction grating. The control method is claimed to be simpler that that of G. R. Harrison and co-workers (J. Opt. Soc. Am. v. 49, 205, 1959 and earlier papers; G. V. Stroke, ibid. v. 51, 1321, 1961), who used a Michelson interferometer. The equipment is described and the properties and accuracy of the method are examined. The mechanical part of the equipment does not differ markedly from a standard ruling engine and the optical system is illustrated in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure. About 100 gratings with 200, 300, 800, 1200, and 2400 lines/mm were prepared with an experimental ruling engine, and their qualities were on the whole superior to

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ACCESSION NR: AP5019762

those of gratings prepared with mechanical ruling engines. Rowland ghosts were almost completely eliminated. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21May64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: OP

NR REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005

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L 5421-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5019762

ENCLOSURE: 01

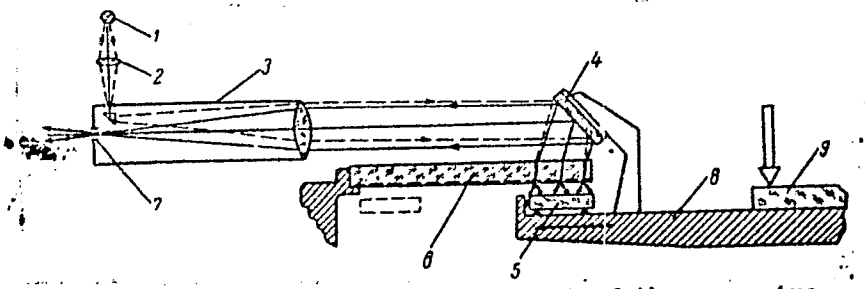

Fig. 1. Diagram of the optical part of the apparatus

1 - Incandescent lamp, 2 - condenser, 3 - collimator,
4 - swinging mirror, 5,6 - gratings, 7 - exit slit,
8 - ruling carriage, 9 - ruled grating

Card 3/3

TEL'TEVSKIY, P.A., kand.arkhitektury

Structural features of the roof of the Smol'nyi monastery cathedral in Leningrad. Mat. po ist. stroi. tekh. no.1:219-222 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Leningrad--Roofs)

TEL'TEVSKIY, P.A.

Institute of the Theory and History of Architecture and Construction Technology. Izv. ASiA no.2:126-127 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Instituta teorii i istorii arkhitektury i stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. (Architecture)

TEL'TEVSKIY, P.A.

Institute of the Theory and History of Architecture and Construction Technology. Izv. ASiA 4 no.2:136-137 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Instituta teorii i istorii arkhitektury i stroitel'noy tekhniki Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Architecture)

Tel'tsov, M.Yu.

TSVETKOV, A.I.; VITAL', D.A.; TEL'TSOVT, M.Yu.

Study of mineral formations by means of combined recording of heating curves and weight change curves. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 20 no.5:97-108 S-O '55. (MLRA 8:12)
(Mineralogy, Determinative)

TEL'TOVT, M.Yu.

AUTHOR VITAL', D.A., TEL'TOVT, M.Yu., SAPOZHNIKOV, R.M. 32-6-37/54

TITLE Control System for Thermal Analysis.
(Pul't upravleniya ustanovki dlya termicheskogo analiza.-
Russian)

PERIODICAL Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 748-749
(U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT This system makes it possible to maintain a constant heating velocity and it can be switched off as soon as the required temperature is attained. An automatic heater is mounted on a textolite base together with a panel and a casing. The electromotor drives a toothed disk which moves round a semicircle within 1 1/2 hours. Voltage is increased by a contact which also increases the temperature in the furnace. The tumbler of the automatic heater has two functions: By operating a lever the motor is switched on and, at the same time, the thoothed disk is connected. A terminal switch breaks contact as soon as the required voltage is attained. The front panel contains the following instruments:
A pointer of the autotransformer with a circular scale, the tumbler switch of the automatic heater, the pointer of the terminal switch, a signal lamp, the tumblers for the illumination of the galvanometers, and the thermocouple switch.

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32-6-37/54

Control System for Thermal Analysis.

Operation is carried out as follows: The system is connected when the pointer of the autotransformer is at zero. The signal lamp indicates the voltage. Meanwhile the drum with the photopaper rotates. The tumbler switches itself in, and the zeros at the beginning and at the end of the photopaper are registered. The pointer of the autotransformers takes up its initial position (90 v). By this the tumbler is connected and the furnace is heated. An automatic recorder registers the heating moment per second. The recorder traces a vertical line on the photopaper. Temperature and time are noted down.

ASSOCIATION: Geological Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR.
PRESENTED BY: -
SUBMITTED: -
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

CARD 2/2

CA

The influence of alkaloids on the plant organism. L. Teltschetová. *Spisy vydávané Přírodovědeckou Fakultou Karlovy Univ.* (Acta Facultat Rerum Nat. Univ. Carolinae) No. 184, 22 pp. (1948) (in English).—Seeds of wheat (*Triticum durum*), oats, and peas were germinated in Petri dishes contg. 10 ml. of a soln. of atropine, caffeine, quinine, codeine, ephedrine, nicotine, or strychnine, in the form of its water-sol. salt. The data for caffeine and some of that for strychnine are presented. Low concns. stimulated growth, high concns. inhibited it. The wheat was more sensitive than the oats and both more so than the peas. Caffeine interferes with the action of auxin. The effect of added growth substance is increased by the addn. of caffeine. The hydrolysis of starch by amylase adsorbed on charcoal is promoted by addns. of heteroauxin or both. Suboptimal amts. of caffeine combined with suboptimal amts. of auxin show an increase of the effect of either suboptimal amt. alone. When to an optimal amt. of one an optimal amt. of the other is added the effect is decreased. E. L. Green

GLASNEROVA, E.; TELTSCHEROVA, L.

Physiological characteristics of intermediate wheat [with summary in German]. Chekh. biol. 1 no.1:27-34 '52. (MLRA 6:12)

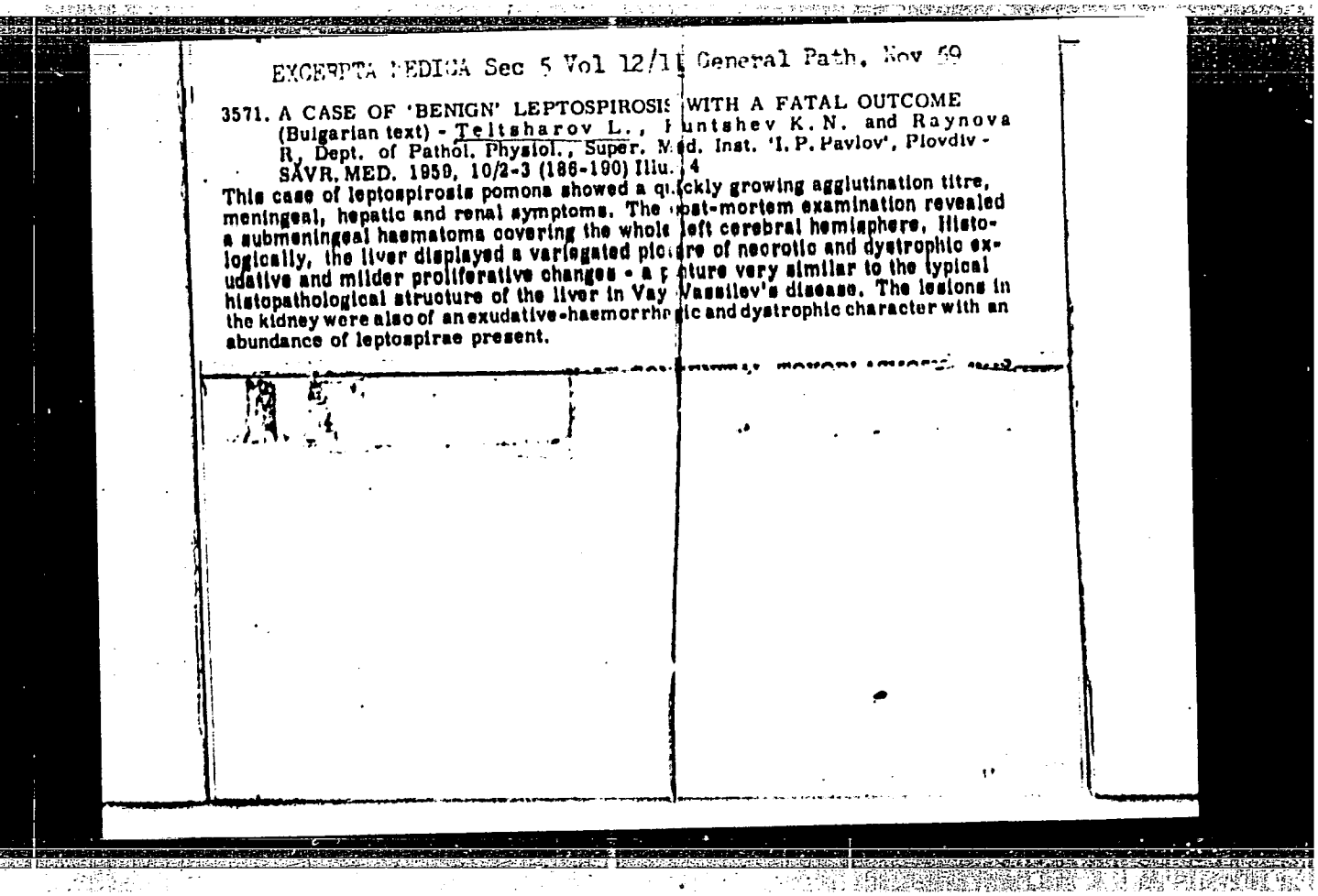
1. Institut rasteniyevodstva, Praha.
(Wheat)

TELTSCHEROVA, LOLA

TELTSCHEROVA, LOLA. Jak clovek pretvari hospodarske plodiny. 1. vyd. Praha, Orbis, 195[illegible]. 23 p. (Edice prednasek pro osvetova zarizeni, no. 128) (Ways in which men are transforming economic plants. 1st ed.)
DA Not in DLC

TELTSCHEROVA, LOLA
AGRICULTURE
Czechoslovakia

So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957



EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/11 General Path. Nov 59

3571. A CASE OF 'BENIGN' LEPTOSPIROSIS WITH A FATAL OUTCOME (Bulgarian text) - Teltsharov L., Huntshev K. N. and Raynova R., Dept. of Pathol. Physiol., Super. Med. Inst. 'I. P. Pavlov', Plovdiv - SAVR. MED. 1959, 10/2-3 (186-190) Illu. 4

This case of leptospirosis pomona showed a quickly growing agglutination titre, meningeal, hepatic and renal symptoms. The post-mortem examination revealed a submeningeal haematoma covering the whole left cerebral hemisphere. Histologically, the liver displayed a variegated picture of necrotic and dystrophic exudative and milder proliferative changes - a picture very similar to the typical histopathological structure of the liver in Vasilev's disease. The lesions in the kidney were also of an exudative-haemorrhagic and dystrophic character with an abundance of leptospirae present.

TELTSCHEROVA, Lola

Changes of some products of metabolism in the vegetation shoots of grain during the development of plants. Rozpravy mat CSAV 72 no.12:3-147 '62.

TELTSCHEROVA, L.; DVORAK, M. (Praha 2, Vinična 5)

On the anaerobic metabolism of vegetative cones of wheat.
Biologia plantarum 5 no.1:19-28 '63.

1. Institut für Experimentelle Botanik, Praha - Dejvice, Na cvicisti 2.

TEITSCHEROVA, Iola; KREKULE, Jan

Effect of some glycolysis and respiratory inhibitors on the content of sugar and fermentation products of wheat vegetative cones in different development stages. Biologia plantarum 6 no.1:42-47 '64.

1. Institut fur experimentelle Botanik, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Praha 6, Na cvicisti 2.

TELTSCHEROVA, Lola; KREKULE, Jan

Contribution to the study of the citric acid cycle in the vegetative shoot of wheat plants in different development stages. Biologia plantarum 6 no.4:279-284 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Botany of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6, Na cvicisti 2. Submitted March 7, 1964.

TELCHEROVA, L. [Teltscherova, L.]

Effect of the decrease of light intensity on the development of wheat. Biologia planterum 6 no.4:285-290 '64.

1. Institute of Experimental Botany of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6, Na cvicisti 2. Submitted March 13, 1964.

TELUKABYLOV, A. YE.

Results of Laboratory Research Into the Determination of the Washout Depth in Incoherent Grounds. p. 163

TRANSACTIONS OF THE 2ND REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE ON MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICS (TRUDY VTOROY RESPUBLIKANSKOY KONFERENTSII PO MATEMATIKE I MEKHANIKE), 184 pages, published by the Publishing House of the AS KAZAKH SSR, ALMA-ATA, USSR, 1962

L 18492-63 EWT(l)/FCC(w)/FS(v)-2/BDS/EEC-2/EED-2/EEO-2/ES(t)-2/ES(v)/ ES(a)/ES(j)/ES(c)/ES(k) AEDC/AFFTC/ASD/AFMDC/ESD-3/APGC Pi-4/Po-4/Pe-4/Pq-4 Pb-4 TT/AR/GW/K S/0293/63/001/001/0172/0175

ACCESSION NR: AP3007348

AUTHOR: Savenko, I. A.; Shavrin, P. I.; Nesterov, V. Ye.; Pisarenko, N. F.; Tel'tsov, M. V. 115 110

TITLE: Cosmic radiation conditions on the eve of the flight of spaceships "Vostok 3" and "Vostok 4"

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 1, no. 1, 1963, 172-175

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation, space satellite, spaceship, geiger counter, scintillation counter, radiometric measurement, radiometric equipment

ABSTRACT: The following identical equipment was carried on board Soviet satellites Cosmos 4 and Cosmos 7 to measure radiation conditions along the routes of the proposed Vostok 3 and Vostok 4 flights: 1) geiger counters, type STS-5; 2) a scintillation counter consisting of an FEU photomultiplier and a CsI(Tl) sensing crystal, the latter completely surrounded by a retarding layer of more than 3 g/cm^2 [material not specified]; 3) another scintillation

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ACCESSION NR: AP3007348

counter of identical type but with the crystal protected by a layer of only 2 mg/cm^2 over 30% of its total solid angle and the rest of its surface completely shielded. In both the scintillation counters the crystals were 30 mm in diameter and 20 mm high. The first scintillation counter was placed together with the geiger counters in a common package inside the satellite, and the second was mounted in a package fixed to the external surface. The crystal counters recorded both particle count and cumulative energy levels above a fixed threshold. When gamma quanta played an important role, a comparison of geiger and scintillation counts made analysis of the radiation spectrum possible; the ratio of integral photocurrent to the pulse count gave the average energy yield for one crystal-recorded particle. Both geiger counters operated one common scaler system whose output was continuously telemetered. Data from all counters was also storable in a 100-min capacity memory which was interrogated at 40-sec and 2-min intervals from earth. Preflight calibration was made against a Cs^{137} source. Analysis of the data showed that radiation intensity in the 210- to 370-km region registered by Cosmos 7 in late July 1962 was considerably

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ACCESSION NR: AP3007348

5

higher than the levels found by the second and third Soviet spaceships and by Cosmos 4 (26-29 April 1962); this difference was attributed to the U.S. thermonuclear test over Johnston Island on 9 July 1962. The mean daily dose as recorded by Cosmos 7 was 45 mrad, which was not considered sufficient justification for postponement of the planned Vostok 3 and 4 flights. "The authors thank S. F. Papkov, A. F. Tupikin, and L. A. Smirnov for their assistance in carrying out the experiment." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05May63 DATE ACQ: 21Oct63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, SD NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

VERNOV, S.N.; SAVENKO, I.A.; SHAVRIN, P.I.; NESTEROV, V.Ye.; PISARENKO, N.F.; TEL'TSOV, M.V.; PERVAYA, T.I.; YEROFEYEVA, V.N.

Some results of radiometric observations at altitudes of 200 to 400 km. during 1960-1963. Kosm. issl. 2 no.1:136-146 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1 (BR)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026242 S/0293/64/002/001/0150/0153

AUTHOR: Savenko, I. A.; Shavrin, P. I.; Pisarenko, N. F.; Nesterov, V. Ye.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Yerofeyeva, V. N.

TITLE: Measurement of soft radiation in the equatorial latitudes from the "Cosmos-4" satellite

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 2, no. 1, 1964, 150-153

TOPIC TAGS: radiation measurement, radiation belt, cosmic ray equator, sputnik, satellite radiation measurement, Cosmos-4, soft radiation, count rate, energy release, corpuscular radiation

ABSTRACT: The second Soviet sputnik (19-20 August 1960) carried a scintillometer for recording intense, sporadic streams of corpuscular radiation in equatorial latitudes. Since this detector was designed to measure total flux energy of the particles and energy release within the crystal, the number of impulses was not directly recorded, and particle flux had to be determined from energy release in the scintillometer on the basis of various assumptions as to the nature of the particles involved and their average energy. To check conclusions

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026242

drawn from the data obtained by the 1960 satellite, Cosmos-4, launched 26 April 1962, carried an external scintillometer capable of measuring not only total energy release, but also the counting rate of particles with energies greater than 100 kev. Table 1 of Enclosure gives the counting rate N (particle/cm^2/sec), the energy release E (Mev/cm^2/sec), and the ratio E/N (kev), representing the average energy release per single registered particle. Values in the table are averaged over the flight segment falling within 10° of the cosmic ray equator for 13 crossings of the equator. As can be seen, the E/N values are of the order of 100 kev. However, if E/N actually represents readings caused by the simultaneous striking of the counter by two or more electrons with subthreshold (<100 kev) energies, then the count obtained may actually reflect a flux of 10^4/cm^2/sec with energies of 6×10^4 ev, a flux of 10^5/cm^2/sec with energies of 3×10^4 ev, or a flux of 10^6/cm^2/sec with energies of 1×10^4 ev. Since large fluxes with energies of 10 kev were not observed stationarily, the energy of the recorded electrons must exceed 3×10^4 ev. The occurrence of such electrons may possibly be related to seepage from radiation belts or electrical processes in the ionosphere. The results confirm the presence, apparently constant, of low-intensity (10^2 to 10^5 particle/cm^2/sec/steradian) electron streams with energies greater than

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026242

30 kev at an altitude of 300 km over the equatorial zone. No regular dependence of intensity and average energy on time was observed. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Sep63 DATE ACQ: 16Apr64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: AS NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

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ENCLOSURE: 01

ACCESSION NR: AP4026242

TABLE 1.

Number of crossing	Longitude (degrees)	Counting rate N (particle/cm^2/sec)	Energy release E (Mev/cm^2/sec)	Average energy release per particle E/N
1	14— 22	$7,4 \cdot 10^2$	120	$1,6 \cdot 10^2$
2	—183—-174	$6,3 \cdot 10^2$	98	$1,6 \cdot 10^2$
3	156— 166	$0,7 \cdot 10^2$	12	$1,7 \cdot 10^2$
4	134— 142	$3,0 \cdot 10^2$	51	$1,7 \cdot 10^2$
5	— 85— -76	$1,9 \cdot 10^2$	56	$3,0 \cdot 10^2$
6	128— 131	$1,8 \cdot 10^2$	80	$4,5 \cdot 10^2$
7	— 92— -83	$3,7 \cdot 10^2$	77	$2,1 \cdot 10^2$
8	— 75— -65	$1,1 \cdot 10^2$	67	$6,1 \cdot 10^2$
9	163— 172	$1,7 \cdot 10^2$	83	$4,8 \cdot 10^2$
10	— 25— -16	$1,1 \cdot 10^2$	29	$2,7 \cdot 10^2$
11	— 76— -67	$1,8 \cdot 10^2$	535	$3,0 \cdot 10^2$
12	—-100— -91	$5,4 \cdot 10^2$	170	$3,2 \cdot 10^2$
13	— 53— -72	$3,5 \cdot 10^2$	152	$4,4 \cdot 10^2$

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L 3226-66 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) DIAAP GS/GW UR/0000/65/000/000/0448/0454
ACCESSION NR: AT5023617

AUTHORS: Nesterov, V. Ye.; Pisarenko, N. F.; Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Shavrin, P. I.; Sharvina, K. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the inner Van Allen belt and the artificial radiation belt of the earth at low altitudes during 1960-1964

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva, Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 448-454

TOPIC TAGS: radiation belt, Van Allen belt, magnetic anomaly, atmosphere

ABSTRACT: Investigations carried out during 1960-1964 of the inner Van Allen and artificial radiation belts of the earth at low altitudes are discussed with emphasis on the South Atlantic magnetic anomaly off the coast of Brazil. Most of the measurements of particle fluxes were made on five satellites of the "Kosmos" series and the second and third cosmic ships. It was found that in the magnetic shells $1.2 \leq L \leq 1.4$ the intensity of particles toward the east from the anomaly was greater than that toward the west from the anomaly, and for

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L 3226-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5023617

1.5 ≤ L ≤ 2.1 the reverse was true. Thus, the main component of the flux of particles in the first case was protons and in the second case—electrons. It is also concluded from measurements of the change in electron intensity with altitude that the magnitude of the standard atmosphere is significantly greater than that obtained by D. G. King-Hele and M. Janice (Proc. Roy, Soc., A270, N 1343, 562, 1962). The lifetime of electrons in the artificial radiation belt created by a high-altitude thermonuclear explosion on July 9, 1962 was found to range from 170 days for L=1.3 down to about 70 days for larger L up to 2.0. Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 1 table. [04]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 007 ATD PRESS: 4106

Card 2/2

L 2464-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) TT/GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5020993 UR/0203/65/005/004/0645/0648
523.165

AUTHOR: Vernov, S. N.; Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Shavrin, P. I.

TITLE: Measurement of 0.4—8 Mev protons by "Kosmos-41"

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 645-648

TOPIC TAGS: proton intensity, satellite/Kosmos 41

ABSTRACT: Two semiconductor proton detectors, each capable of covering 4π sterad and sensitive to 400 kev—7 Mev and 3—8 Mev protons, respectively, were mounted on "Kosmos-41". Readings were taken for L = 3.5—10 (C. E. McIlwain's parameter). Results showed that maximum intensity for 0.4—3.0 Mev protons was $2 \cdot 10^5$ prot/cm^2 sec sterad at L = 3.5 and B = $7.6 \cdot 10^{-2}$ gauss. A comparison of data collected near the plane of the geomagnetic equator with those taken at higher latitudes, at L = 5, revealed that the dependence of intensity on height can be expressed as $(B/B_{equat})^{-k}$, where $k \approx 1$. The drop in proton intensity varied with L in the form L^{-n}, where n = 30; however, this depended on geomagnetic conditions and on variations in the

Card 1/2

L 2464-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020993

outer radiation belt. Intense proton streams were observed at large values of L. [WC]
Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Moscow State University); Institut yadernoy fiziki (Institute of Nuclear Physics)

SUBMITTED: 28Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, NP

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004 ATD PRESS: 4106

BVK

Card 2/2

L 4401-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/T/EWA(h) IJP(c) GW

ACC NR: AP5025488 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/005/0950/0951

AUTHOR: Maduyev, V. L.; Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Institut yadernoy fiziki)

TITLE: Differential magnetic analyzer of low-energy electrons and protons

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 950-951

TOPIC TAGS: radiation counter, particle counter, gas discharge counter

ABSTRACT: A simple particle counter is described which records selected energy ranges of trapped geomagnetic radiation. Electrons in the range of 25—120 kev and protons in the range of 0.5—3 Mev are registered in three tandem counter stages, so that differential counter readings give a spectral breakdown of energies. The counters are identical in form, each having a funnel-shaped input collimator with transverse baffles. The input counter has a mica window which passes electrons of > 25 kev and protons of > 0.5 Mev; counter 2 uses a permanent magnetic field to eliminate electrons below 50 kev; counter 3 uses an identical magnetic field plus an aluminum foil window, thus providing a cutoff level of 120 kev and 3 Mev for electrons and protons, respectively. The field in the gap is approximately 400 oe. Type SBT-9 gas discharge counter elements are used. The entire assembly weighs 15 grams. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [SH]

Card 1/2 UDC: 550.3

L 4401-66

ACC NR: AP5025488

SUB CODE: NP, ES/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 000/ ATD PRESS: 4126

Card 2/2

L 11251-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/EWA(h) TT/GW

ACC NR: AP6002767 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1129/1132

AUTHOR: Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Maduyev, V. L.; Savun, O. I.; Yurovskiy, A. V.

ORG: Moscow State University, Institute of Nuclear Physics (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Institut yadernoy fiziki)

TITLE: Radiometric instrumentation on board the Cosmos-41 satellite

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1129-1132

TOPIC TAGS: radiation measurement, scintillation counter, gas discharge counter, semiconductor counter/Cosmos 41 satellite

ABSTRACT: The RE-2 radiometric equipment was mounted on Cosmos-41 to control the radiation level, to measure the total absorbed radiation dose, and to study the composition of ionizing radiation. It consisted of the following components: 1) A scintillation counter with an FEU-16 photomultiplier and an NaI(^{T}l) crystal 30 mm in diameter and 14 mm high. The counter was used to record both the total energy release in the crystal and the number of particles with energies greater than 90 kev and the number of particles with energies greater than 4 Mev. 2) Two end-window SBT-9 gas-discharge counters. To reduce the effects of bremsstrahlung radiation, the side surfaces of the counters were coated with a layer of aluminum and lead of 1.5 g/cm^2. 3) N-p semiconductor counters for recording medium-energy protons.

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.521.67:629.195.2

L 11251-66

ACC NR: AP6002767

2

One of the counters was coated with 70-μ aluminum foil with uranium salt deposited on its inner surface for calibration purposes. This counter generated control pulses from uranium α-particles. The geometrical factor of each of the counters was about 0.07 cm^2 sterad. 4) An STS-5 gas-discharge counter. 5) SI-ZBG gas-discharge counters for continuous recording of the absorbed radiation dose. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 28Dec64/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4173

Card 2/2

SAVENKO, I.A.; TEL'TSOV, M.V.; MADUYEV, V.L.; SAVJN, O.I.; YUROVSKIY, A.V.

Radiometrical equipment on board the satellite "Kosmos-41." Geomag. i aer. 5 no.6:1129-1132 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Submitted December 28, 1964.

L 21028-66 FSS-2/EWT(l)/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) IT/GS/GW UR/0000/65/000/000/0460/0464

ACCESSION NR: AT5023619 16 B+1

AUTHORS: Vernov, S. N.; Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Shavrin, P. I.

TITLE: Some results of measurements in the outer Van Allen belt by the satellite Kosmos-41

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 460-464

TOPIC TAGS: radiation belt, Van Allen belt, proton bombardment, electron bombardment

ABSTRACT: Some results of measurements of proton and electron intensities in the outer Van Allen belt are presented. The measurements were made during September and October 1964 on the satellite "Kosmos-41," which was launched August 22, 1964. The form, shielding, geometric factor, and energy range of the nine detectors used are given. The results are presented as a series of graphs giving the measured particle intensities, magnetic field intensity, and altitude above the earth's surface as a function of the parameter L. The intensity of protons with

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L 21028-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023619

energies 0.4—3 Mev reached $2 \cdot 10^5/cm^2$ sec ster for L=3.5, whereas the intensity of protons with energies 3—8 Mev during the same time was always below the detector threshold of $3/cm^2$ sec ster. The maximum electron intensities were measured at L=5. Orig. art. has: 4 figures; and 2 tables. [04]

ASSOCIATION: none

(All-Union Conference on [illegible])

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES, SV

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4106

Card 2/2 BK

L 33275-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6011709 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/002/0377/0380

AUTHOR: Savenko, I.A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Shavrin, P.I.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Institut yadernoy fiziki, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Variations of the intensity of protons and electrons of the outer radiation belt

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 2, 1966, 377-380

TOPIC TAGS: radiation belt, particle distribution, satellite data analysis

ABSTRACT: This article gives the results of the processing of the data during the period from the end of August to the end of December 1964 which was gathered by the radiometric apparatus installed on the satellite Cosmos-41. An examination of the curves of the intensity of protons with energies of 0.4—7 MeV shows that the outer part of the protonosphere, beginning with $L \geq 5.5$, undergoes substantial variations. From a comparison of the data on the measurement of the density of protons and electrons of the outer radiation belt for various satellite flights it is concluded that the greatest time variations of the intensity of electrons at a fixed L occurs in the region L=5—7, the variation of the counting rate being associated both with the change in the spatial location of the belt and with a change of the intensity of electrons with an energy exceeding the threshold of the detector; the time variations of the intensity of protons occur only in the outer part of the proton belt, beginning with $L > 4.5$

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L 33275-66

ACC NR: AP6011709

and increase with an increase of L, whereas the position of the maximal intensity (L_m=3.5) and the proton intensity at the maximum change very little. The author thanks N. Gordeyev and N. Rachetkin for performing the calculations and formulating the material. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 08 SUBM DATE: 10Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

L 42150-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC TT/GW

ACC NR: AP6028350 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/004/0661/0663

AUTHOR: Vernov, S. N.; Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Shavrin, P. I.

ORG: Moscow State University. Institute of Nuclear Physics (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Institut yadernoy fiziki)

TITLE: Observations of a diffuse wave of relativistic electrons in the outer radiation belt

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 661-663

TOPIC TAGS: relativistic electron, radiation belt, [redacted], geomagnetic storm, [redacted], electron flux, [redacted], geomagnetic latitude

ABSTRACT: The generation of relativistic electrons in the outer radiation belt can be attributed to the transfer of charged particles across the drift shells. The propagation of diffuse waves of relativistic electrons, first recorded by Explorer XIV, was also recorded by Kosmos 41 when it passed the outer radiation belt. At the high geomagnetic latitudes, the propagation of the diffuse wave may be distorted by changes in the pitch-angle distribution. However, in the present case, the diffuse wave exhibited characteristics peculiar to the dynamics of a diffusion wave of hard electrons. The intensity of relativistic electrons decreased somewhat at the beginning of geomagnetic perturbation. It increased at distant L shells (> 5) of the magnetosphere several days after geomagnetic perturbation. Further shift of the intensity maximum toward

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L 42150-66

ACC NR: AP6028350

the region of smaller L occurred in the absence of geomagnetic disturbances. This was followed by a decrease in intensity and a shift in the intensity maximum to its initial position. During the magnetic storm on 1 September 1964, recorded by Kosmos 41, the intensity of electron flux with energies greater than 2 Mev at L = 5 was 3.5 x $10^2/cm^2sec$. A peak of hard electrons with an intensity of $10^3/cm^2sec$ was recorded on September 3—4 at L = 6—7. This peak was shifted to smaller L shells until it reached a maximum intensity of $10^4/cm^2sec$. Variations in the protonosphere were of smaller amplitude. The diffuse wave of relativistic electrons was thus first observed in the outer radiation belt at high geomagnetic latitudes. This wave was not accompanied by low-energy protons. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [EG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 003/ ATD PRESS: 5062

Card 2/2 MLP

ACC NR: AT7001643 SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/004/0658/0660

AUTHOR: Vernov, S. N.; Savenko, I. A.; Tel'tsov, M. V.; Shavrin, P. I.

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University (Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Institut yadernoy fiziki)

TITLE: Intensity of protons and electrons in the outer radiation belt in the period 1961-1964

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 658-660

TOPIC TAGS: radiation belt, proton, electron, solar activity

ABSTRACT: The authors present the results of equatorial measurements made in 1964 of the intensity of protons with energies $\geqslant$ 400 keV and electrons with energies >2 MeV at the center of the outer radiation belt. These results are compared with similar data obtained in 1961. The conclusion is drawn that there is a tendency to a decrease of the mean absolute intensity of the hard electrons of the outer radiation belt in 1964 in comparison with 1961-1962. If the noted variations in the absolute intensities of hard electrons and low-energy protons are considered within the framework of the theory of the formation of the radiation belts it can be postulated that the mean density of protons with energies of tens of keV beyond the limit of stable trapping varies little with a change of solar activity. At the same time, the density of electrons with energies of hundreds of keV, forming during the drift of hard electrons at the center of the outer radiation belt, rises sporadically only

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In periods of rather strong geomagnetic disturbances, leading to the formation of diffusion waves. The intensity of the hard electrons in the outer radiation belt therefore is subject to long-period variations associated with the cycles of solar activity. The authors thank B. A. Tverskoy for discussions of the work, and N. N. Rachetkina for taking part in the processing the experimental materials. Orig. art. has: 2 tables. [JPRS: 38,230]

SUB CODE: 03,20 / SUBM DATE: 04Feb66 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 007

MAKHLEVICH, Lev Yakovlevich. Prinimali uchastiye: GARBER, M.I.; TELUKHIN, V.D.; SIDOROV, V.I.. BERLYANT, I.Ya., red.; ZAYTSEVA, L.A., tekhn.red.

[Machine repair shops in clothing factories] Remontno-mekhanicheskie masterskie shveinykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Vses.koop. izd-vo, 1959. 254 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Clothing industry--Equipment and supplies)

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USSRMeadow Cultivation.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 14, 1958, 63255

Author : Agababyan, Sh.M., Telunyan, A.S.

Inst : Armenian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine.

Title : Results of Experiments on Root Improvement of Armenian Subalpine Meadows.

Orig Pub : Tr. Arm. n-i. in-ta zhivotnovodstva i veterinarii, 1957, 2, 203-219

Abstract : The authors conclude that the replacement of naturally sown meadows would improve, the quality of production, and increase its output. Compositions of grass mixtures, recommended for root improvement of the meadows, are indicated.

Card 1/1

AGABABYAN, Sh.M., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; TELUMYAN, A.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

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(Pastures and meadows--Fertilizers and manures)

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Pastures with tragacanth-bearing astragals and their improvement. Izv. AN Arm. SSR. Biol. nauki 13 no.5:57-64 My '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Institut zhivotnovodstva Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva ArmSSR.
(ARMENIA--PASTURES AND MEADOWS)
(MILK VETCHES) (WEED CONTROL)

TELUNTS, Ashot Matevosovich; ABRAMYAN, L.A., otv. red.; SHTIBEN, R.A., red. izd-va; GOROYAN, G.L., tekhn. red.

[Conditions and characteristics of the development of science in a socialistic society] Usloviia i osobennosti razvitiia nauki v sotsialisticheskom obshchestve. Erevan, Izd-vo AN ArmSSR, 1963. 289 p. (MIRA 16:10)
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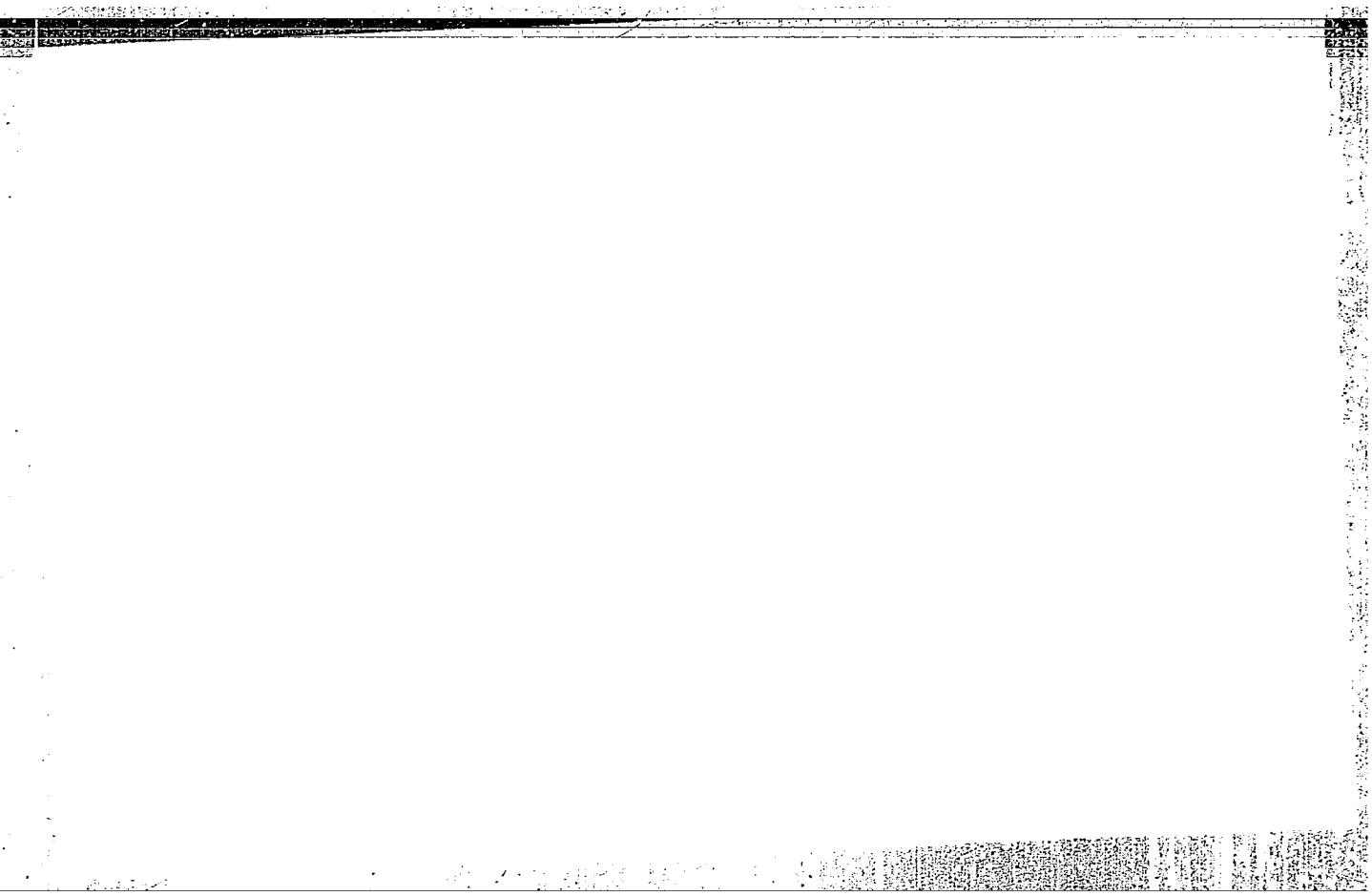

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755210020-8"

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Substances in meadow saffron and their derivatives. Biological activity of colchicine derivatives in relation to their constitution. M. Cernoch, J. Malinsky, O. Telupilova, and F. Santavy (Palacky Univ., Olomouc, Czech.). [illegible] intern. pharmacodynamie 99, 141-62 (1954); cf. [illegible] CA 45, 4343z. —Colchicine and 58 deriv[illegible] acute toxicity and in many instances for their ability to [illegible]duce mitotic arrest in metaphase in regenerating rat liver (stathmokinetic effect). The toxicity-stathmokinetic index varied from 1 to 10. The relation of structure to toxicity was discussed in detail. Richard F. Riley

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(EYE, wounds and injuries
exper. corrosion by hydrochloric acid, ther. eff. of paracenthesis in rabbits)
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES
eye, exper. corrosion by hydrochloric acid, ther. eff. of paracenthesis in rabbits)
(HYDROCHLORIC ACID, injurious effects
exper. burns of eye, ther. eff. of paracenthesis in rabbits)

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(EYE, wounds and injuries
eper.,
caustic burns with HCL, anterior chamber puncture)
(BURNS, exper.
caustic burns of eye with HCL, anterior chamber puncture)

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in blood transfusion, (Cz))
(BLOOD PRESERVED,
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2230. METABOLISM OF GLUTATHIONE AND RELATED SUBSTANCES. IV. CONCENTRATION OF REDUCED GLUTATHIONE IN SOME RAT ORGANS AFTER MUSCULAR WORK - Reduziertes Glutathion einiger Rattenorgane bei Arbeitsleistung. (Metabolismus des Glutathions und verwandter Stoffe) IV. - Tělupilová-Krestýnová O. and Šantavý F. Chem. Anst., Med. Fak., Palacky Univ., Olomouc - PFLÜG. ARCH. GES. PHYSIOL. 1958, 266/5 (473-477) Graphs 1 Tables 1

In muscular work the liver stores of GSH are used up first, being transferred by the erythrocytes to the working muscles or organs. Only in a state of extreme exhaustion does a decrease of GSH in skeletal and heart muscle take place.

Schuler - Berg b. Starnberg

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